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SEASON 1882-3.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
HONG KONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

The great international rifle shooting match which took place at Creedmoor between a picked team of British riflemen and the crack shots of the United States, on the 14th. and 15th of September, conclusively demonstrated that, whatever may be the truth of the charges so often made of late against the natives of the old country of having lost their once undisputed supremacy in most branches of athletics and manly sport, in rifle shooting, at least, the volunteer marksmen of great Britain can still defy the world. And it is well that it should be thus. The invincibility of American rifle shots had become a sort of creed with the sporting public of the United States; the wonderful records made both at practice and in public competitions appeared so marvellous that the bare suggestion of the possibility of the champions of the "Stars and Stripes" meeting defeat at the hands of any shooting team on the face of the globe was received either with incredulous smiles or derisive laughter. And truly enough, to the uninitiated, who unthinkingly accepted the unprecedented scores of American marksmen at all ranges, and compared them with the figures made in England at similar distances, the acceptance of America's challenge by the British riflemen seemed the height of foolhardiness. However, those at home who know something about the real character and value of the tremendous scores made at Creedmoor by the celebrated marksmen of the United States, were well aware that to the totally different system of scoring, and not to any particular superiority in handling the rifle, were the extraordinary American records to be attributed. The shooting of an American against Mr. Rigny's Irish team, notwithstanding a creditable victory for the first named, gave the rifle shots of Great Britain a capital line to the true form of their cousins across the Atlantic; and the visits of Colonel GILDESBURG and several other first-rate marksmen to Wimbledon confirmed the impressions already formed in rifle shooting circles, that a home team could easily be picked out to make a good show against the best procurable coalition of Uncle Sam's representatives on their own ground. How these views were justified, the late contest at Creedmoor has conclusively proved.

It is really wonderful, considering the natural intelligence of the American people, and the advanced systems of education

which prevail throughout the country, what ludicrous notions the ordinary citizen of the United States has with regard to Great Britain, and everything British! As Mr. TERWILLIGER, the captain of the Hillsdale Boat Club, expressed it at the banquet in honor of himself and crew in London, "he had been brought up to look upon the English as an effete nation as regards athletics"—and we have no doubt whatever that this notion is generally believed in through every state in the Union. To the exceedingly absurd prejudices against everything English of the sporting press, this most ridiculous "bringing up" of young America must be attributed; and one of the best cures for the disease, and the most effective means of convincing our cousins that we are not quite an effete nation, will be the British successes of the past few months.

To return to the shooting match. From American papers we have carefully compiled and tabulated the detailed scores made at the different ranges, by both the American and British riflemen, which were as follows:

		AMERICANS.	TOTAL.
Birds	29	29	10
Dollars	25	14	10
Alder	27	20	11
Alcock	20	31	17
McNevin	22	33	17
Pollard	29	33	18
Quaill	25	29	14
Smith	30	34	16
Hillman	30	32	16
Howard	29	25	15
TOTAL	333	369	134
		BRITISH.	TOTAL.
Parry	26	27	15
Goodyear	31	29	16
Boulter	26	43	31
Heath	22	39	27
McEvily	31	32	26
Collins	29	30	16
States	26	21	14
Caldwell	31	31	25
TOTAL	342	342	191

From the above tables it will be noted that the British decisively beat their opponents at all the ranges, the 600 yards alone excepted, where the American total exceeded the British by one point only. At the 200 yards Britain led by 11 points, and at 500 they added 9 more to their advantage. Losing one at 600, they practically settled the match at the 800 yards, finishing with an advantage at this range of 38 points, or a total lead of 57. The shooting of the Americans at the longer ranges was exceedingly feeble, whereas the British, sticking to their work steadily, added 42 to their long lead at the 900 yards, and commenced shooting at the final range 99 points ahead. At the 1000 yards the Americans fell still farther behind, only totalling 236 to the 307 of their opponents, losing at this range 71 points, and the match by no less than 170 points, defeat as crushing as it was unexpected.

The representatives of the old country shot steadily throughout, although the aggregate scores are not particularly high; but this may probably be accounted for by the high wind which prevailed, and the generally unfavorable character of the weather. The honors of the match belong to Scotland, that well tried veteran, McVITTIE of Dumfries, the hero of many a hard fought *wpinjachau*, heading the list with an aggregate score of 176; PEARS, another Wimbledon "crack," being second, only one point behind. BOULTER was well up with 170, and the other two Scotchmen, CALDWELL and DOB, tied for sixth place with 166, the American riflemen SMITH being fourth with 168 and OLIVER, (British) fifth with 167. The contest throughout was carried on in the most harmonious and friendly fashion, and it is greatly to the credit of the vanquished that they took their defeat such excellent part. At the banquet given in honor of the British, the healths of the Queen and the President of the United States were drunk amidst great enthusiasm; and everything connected with what was undoubtedly one of the most important international friendly trials of skill of modern times appears to have passed off with the greatest *etat*.

COMMENTING on the French policy in regard to Egyptian affairs, the San Francisco *Bulletin* makes the following apposite remarks:—France is evidently ill at ease over the present state of the Egyptian question. It looks very much as though she now regrets not having accepted England's invitation to participate in the hostile expedition. Not only is Count De Lissieu nervously on tenterhooks, but many of his countrymen appear to share in his apprehensions. There is disturbance at Paris. The Government is hot in an altogether comfortable mood. The *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, says that "unless France intervenes, one of two things must happen. Either the English Government will invite ANNUAL HAWAII to refrain from all interference in Egypt, or England will come to terms with the Porte." In the former case, Egypt will pass directly under the exclusive protectorate of England; in the latter, Egypt will share the fate of Cyprus, and the British protectorate will be exercised with the Sultan's consent, he being

delighted to receive an annual revenue higher than his present tribute. But in either event, France will have lost the fruits of more than fifty years of labor." Elsewhere the same journal says:—"France should, without delay, land from 10,000 to 15,000 men at Ismailia to take ARABI in the rear and march on the capital." It warns the De FRAYNIN Cabinet that, if left alone, England may find another ally, and it asks if France, isolated and made the laughing-stock of Europe, will be any the stronger in the Vosges because she has proved her timidity in the Mediterranean. It suspiciously attributes to Prince BISCHOFFEN a connivance to keep France from action, with the view of separating the two Western Powers.

The *Diets* is equally exercised over the matter. It says:—"There is one fact which stands out clearly from the present situation, this is the taking of Egypt by England. We may call this a *fait accompli*, and will not complain. In its incomprehensible weakness, our Government first submitted to a council of Europe a question which has always been acknowledged as concerning only the two Western Powers, and then placed its signature to a note asking Turkey to intervene. It has thus completely abandoned French policy—the policy of monarchical France and Republican France. What happens now? Turkey, the accomplice of all that has been done in Egypt, obeys the summons and promises, although it is only a laughable promise, to intervene for the purpose of restoring order in Egypt. It is too late."

In the meantime even Italy—such is ingratitude—gives France a vicious kick. Backed by Germany and Austria, it is putting on extraordinary airs. The majority of its journals declare that the "effacement of France" will increase Count CORTI's influence at the Conference. Commenting on this, the *Le Nouveau Siecle*, a Paris paper, says:—"Since the Italian Government has assuredly only assumed this initiative after obtaining the assent of the Northern Powers, France will remain alone outside the pale of European action, and her squadron will even have to leave Port Said." The *Temps* says: "Everything shows that we are witnessing a clever combination, the conception of which has originated at Berlin, which is accepted by Russia and Turkey, and of which Italy makes herself the instrument." And a writer in the *Journal des Dibats* says: "France, taking a leaf out of Turkey's book, is remaining with folded arms, while England has entered upon a very serious campaign." Since we have to withdraw and remain motionless, we console or rather congratulate ourselves on having left a concert which might have ended by reinstating the Turks in North Africa, and which would have sent Christian civilization back more than fifty years!" And so France is fretting over a self-discarded opportunity, while England is doing work that her neighbor across the channel should certainly have shared.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is worthy of note that last year England bought of Egypt £9,163,000 worth of produce, and sold her goods valued at £3,188,000.

A REGULAR Convocation of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1341, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-night, at 9 o'clock precisely.

FROM our Manila files, we note that the Italian Opera Company had decided to make their first appearance in that city in their full strength in "Ruy Blas."

THE river steamer *Hankow* has come out of Kowloon Dock. The Russian steamer *Peter der Grosse* and the steamer *Namurian* will probably dock at Kowloon to-morrow.

It is announced that an embassy from the Queen of Madagascar has arrived in England. This movement on the part of the Madagascar authorities is attributable to the action of the French on the west coast of the island, where the latter have hauled down the Queen's flag at two stations.

THE New York *World's* London special says: A further instalment of the Greville memoirs is looked for before Christmas. This announcement will cause a flutter in court circles. The first instalment closed with the accession of Queen Victoria, so that the continuation will deal with the political and social notables of the present court.

AMERICA's new route to "Yurru" promises to be a big thing. According to the prospectus of the undertaking, a body of capitalists in New York is promoting a scheme for establishing a shorter route to Europe by way of Newfoundland and Galway, Ireland. The charters have been obtained for the necessary railroads, seventy miles in length in Nova Scotia, and three hundred and twenty miles long across Newfoundland. The work has already begun in Nova Scotia. Steamboats will cross the Narrows with the railway carriages, and the remaining distance is covered by the existing lines. They expect to convey passengers without change of carriage to the point of departure for the ocean journey, and to save from two to four days in the journey between New York and London, and a daily service is talked of. Seeing that a man can get to America under existing circumstances in about a week, this is a marvelous shortening of the time of transit; provided that what the promoters of the idea promise can be accomplished.

ADVOCATES of temperance will be glad to observe that Cardinal Manning is giving his earnest aid to the movement in England. In an address to the League of the Cross at Leicester on August 23rd, he declared that the drink traffic is a great national shame. In England alone, he said, there were 200,000 places for the sale of intoxicants—an increase of fourfold since 1859, while the population had not doubled.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*:—Ill-counselled, driven, perhaps by dread of those unseen terrors that surround his throne, Alexander III. is pursuing the fatal course that led to the murder of his sire. Instead of giving liberty to his people, instead of conciliating them when possible, and yielding them the constitution they desire, he and his Ministers are tightening the bands that enslave them, and carrying despotism to a height which human beings in this nineteenth century will never stand. The coronation ceremony, it is to be feared, will bring no relief to unhappy, ill-starred Russia, but will embitter the feud between autocracy and the people.

THE Rev. T. Salmon, vicar of New Chapel, "kissed the girl, and made her cry" out to slightly alter the old nursery doggerel. At least the reverend gentleman's osculatory fancy seems to have strayed in the direction of a maiden who was not on "chaste salutes" bent, and who avenged the impact of the reverend lips on her own by appealing to the law. The law always holds that kissing goes by favour, and on the case being called up before the Hanley Bench, the amorous clergyman had to pay the sum of five guineas to the lady. This is rather dear for a kiss. Even a countess—at a bazaar—will sell them much cheaper.

THE Cardiff *Mail* of August 26th says:—An auction sale under restraint took place on Saturday at Crookhill, Kent, to recover extraordinary tithes on fruit grounds in the occupation of W. Smith. The inventory was "a handsome cow in full profit, first calf," which was sold by the authority of the Rev. A. Welch, the vicar of St. Mary's Cray. The sale took place in an open field, where there were assembled a drum and fife band, a large number of villagers of both sexes, as well as farmers of the neighborhood, and also from Sussex. The auctioneer, Mr. Allen, was a great deal chaffed for what was termed the "dirty" job he was doing, and one of the crowd shouted out that he ought to be "boycotted." Albert Bath said that that would defeat the object they had in view, for as Mr. Allen had the right to make one bid, he might exercise that right, and then Mr. Smith would be the loser. After some rather strong language against the "parson," and sarcastic remarks respecting the auctioneer, Mr. Bath purchased the cow—which was exhibited with colored ribbons—for £16. A public meeting was then held, at which a subscription list was opened to defray the cost of the demonstration.

AT the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on September 17th, the Rev. Dr. Nevin, a missionary stationed at Loo Choo, North China, told some of his experiences in the Celestial Empire. The importance of the Chinese nation was spoken of. China cannot be treated with contempt. She is remarkably noticeable in relation to her literature and culture, and she has libraries, schools and praise-worthy institutions, while her civil rulers are chosen by competitive examination. Her code of morals is the purest in the world, while the text books have not changed for two thousand years, antedating Christ. Step by step she is advancing, and in the future her position will be alongside of the foremost of civilized nations. The speaker gave a very interesting and detailed account of the mission work in that country. Hospitals, dispensaries and missionary work had been organized along the coast for a couple of thousand miles, and the converts, so far, aggregated twenty-five or thirty thousand, while the yearly increase was from 15 to 20 per cent. The mode of missionary travel was by horseback riding, and the description of the country, roads, numerous villages, market towns, inns, the natives, his receptions, accommodations, experiences and various incidents characteristic of the surroundings, were graphically related, to a large and attentive congregation.

THE *Marseillaise*, says *Figaro*, is as good a justification as anyone need require of Fletcher of Saltoun's famous saying "Let me make the people's song, and he who will may frame their laws!" By giving expression to many a vague and inchoate aspiration it has doubtless done as much as any given law to shape the history of France during the last century, and the French are now recognising the part which the song has played in France by raising statues to the inventor, Rouget de Lisle, Choisy-le-Roi and Lons-le-Sauvage, the towns at which, respectively, he was born and died, are each about to honor in this manner a man whom one might be tempted to select as a typical Republican, and who was nearly guillotined by Robespierre for being too reactionary.

THE Police Force is to be congratulated upon possessing a *lukong* of exceptional smelling powers, his olfactory nerves being so exceedingly sensitive as to have detected, while on duty at the Central Station yesterday, a bonfire which was ablaze in Lyndhurst Terrace. His evidence before the Magistrate this morning was to the effect, that while on duty at the Central, he went out in consequence of "smelling fire," and in Lyndhurst Terrace saw the defendant and others burning joss paper and old clothes. A fine of \$2, or 4 days hard labour, was imposed by the Magistrate; but surely the *lukong* deserves to have a special appointment created for him in the Force. We would suggest that his designation henceforth be "Smell fire Jack."

WE learn that the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been recently received for the conversion of No. 1 Government steamer into a floating engine, and that she is now in the hands of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the purpose. The question of this fire engine, being thus converted, has been under consideration since her first arrival here in 1868, as she has been always deemed unsuitable for the Colony, by reason of her great weight and the immense difficulty of dragging her up the steep roads, it requiring 70 men to pull her about; and since the alteration made in her boiler two years ago, her weight has been increased two tons, rendering her almost useless on shore. Indeed, when she was sent out here, the makers, Messrs. Merryweather & Co., suggested her being fixed on a barge and towed about the harbour by steam launch; but the Government thought it would be better she should have her own motive power, as the expense would not be much greater. As a floating engine, she will be very effective, since she will be available for ships in harbour, outlying villages, and as an auxiliary to the town fire brigade.

At present a great deal of trouble is experienced, on the occasion of a fire, in obtaining water from the harbour, on account of the sailing up of the sand close to the Praya, but the floating engine will do away with this difficulty; by being able to lie off and furnish engines on shore with the necessary supply. The length of the launch upon which the engine will be fixed, will be about 57 feet over all, and she will have 13 feet beam. The cost of the conversion, which has been completed by the 31st January next, will be \$6,000. When the new Police Station is constructed at Yau-mai-ti, the slip alongside will be available for the floating engine, where she can be hauled up and placed in safety during a typhoon.

CRICKET.

OLD CHINA RESIDENTS v. NEW RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.

A match between teams of twelve aside representing Old China Residents and Residents of under three years in the East respectively, was commenced on the Cricket Ground yesterday, and terminated this afternoon in a complete victory for the Old Residents by 111 runs on the first innings. The veterans took

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did not trouble the scorer, being bowled by Daughish for a cipher, leaving William to carry out his bat for a hard hit 54, comprising one four, six threes, eight twos, &c.

The total innings amounted to the very respectable total of 205 runs, which included 15 extras. The bowling of the New Residents, nine of whom had to shy with the leather, was rather weak, and the fielding left a lot of room for improvement. Daughish bowled 8 balls for 4 runs and 2 wickets; Lane 55 balls for 27 runs and 3 wickets, and Wilson 175 balls for 87 runs and 4 wickets. Lloyd took one wicket at a cost of 29 runs.

Play was resumed shortly before noon to-day. Hare and Vaughan for the New Residents facing the onslaughts of Barff and Jones. Hare commenced well, but his partner had back luck, having to retire ill, b. w., to Jones after scoring three, with the total at nine. Daughish joined Hare and a bit of a stand was made until the last named placed a ball from Barff into the safe hands of St. Croix at mid-off. Jarrett only scored one before falling a victim to Barff; then Lane faced Daughish, and the pair kept up their wickets until lunch time, the score standing at 51 for the loss of three wickets. On resuming at 2.30 the batsmen were opposed by Travers and Hynes. From the first ball delivered by Travers, Daughish was caught at point by Bird, Wolseley taking the vacant wicket. The newcomer had a bit of luck in Hynes' first over, the ball going hard off his pad into the wicket, but the batsmen stuck fast. Lane distinguished himself at this stage, hitting Hynes for 5 and 4 in successive overs although he had two lives off the same bowler. Travers missing an easy chance in the slips, and Bird a very hard one at point. When the score stood at 65 Travers clean bowled Wolseley. Wilson cemented his partnership with Lane by hitting Travers to the fence for three, and Hynes was subjected to rather harsh treatment by both batsmen. The score rose quickly and when first 70 and then 80 stood, on the telegraph board it looked as if the innings might be saved, as both players appeared well set. However, at 85 Lane was given out "leg before" to Hynes, having put together 36 in slashing style, altho' as already stated he was missed twice when he had scored 27. Lane has a capital defence and bats in a free and effective style. With only two runs added Travers shattered Wilson's middle stump, and then the end was close at hand. Howarth was bowled by Barff, who had relieved Hynes, without scoring, and Lloyd, who opened well by hitting Travers finely to log the first ball he received although only a single was run, was sharply caught in the slips by Balfour off the same bowler without further increasing the total. Russell was caught at point very cleverly indeed by Bird off Barff for a cipher, and Stokes, was bowled by Travers without altering the score, leaving MacKean to carry out his bat for four. The total innings, including 11 extras, amounted to 94, placing the New Residents in a minority of 111 runs on the first innings. Travers bowled in capital form for the veterans, and Barff's long hops proved unusually effective. The New Residents had commenced a second innings when our report left.

The scores are appended.

**OLD RESIDENTS**

Mr. A. K. Travers, b. Wil-	NEW RESIDENTS
son, 29	Mr. F. S. C. Hare, c. St.
Mr. C. S. Barff, c. b. 14	Croft, b. Barff, 29
Mr. H. H. Bird, b. Lane, 3	C. M. Vaughan, b. Wil-
Mr. H. F. Whyte, b. Wil-	son, 14
Mr. H. MacKean, b. Lane, 17	Mr. G. V. Daughish, b. Barff,
Mr. W. de St. Croix, b.	c. H. Travers, 17
Mr. W. E. Weddell, b.	Mr. H. St. Jarrett, b. Barff,
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. S. W. Lane, b. H. H. Bird,
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	b. Hynes, 17
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. A. Wilson, R. N., 27
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Surgeon Wolsey, A.M.D., 11
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. G. V. Daughish, b. Barff,
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. H. H. Bird, 10
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. C. F. Lloyd, b. Barff,
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Dr. Russell, c. H. Travers, 6
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. A. G. Stokes, b. Barff, 6
Mr. W. G. Vaughan, b. Wil-	Mr. E. J. Wilson, b. Barff, 6
Extr., 15	Total, 90
Total, 205	Total, 94

TRAINING FOR SHANGHAI RACES.

14th October. This morning was very misty and the course was wet with dew and consequently not fast. Projecor galloped two miles in 4:53. Piferer ran in 2:24. First Comet 14m. in 3:40 alone. Presto, Fizzicato and two grays 14m. in 4:9. Wild Eddy and Earl Harold 2m. in 4:52. Fibert once round in 2:52. Wild Dash and Forest King 13m. in 3:28. Wild Dash going easy. Dunkeld and Rialto 14m. in 3:35. Shamrock and Tajmahal 14m. their round 2:59. Rose went for 14m. with some others. Adonis 1m. in 2:15. Last Chance went with him but not at the finish. Black Satin and Imp, 14m. 3:18. Merodac went with them once round, in 2:51. Montezuma 14m. 3:14. Salmahassar went for 7 furlongs; his last three quarters was 1:41 in a canter; one gentleman made the 7 furlongs 1:52; there were a number of ponies on the course and some people must have started their watches on the wrong pony. Sprite went for 14m. in 3:26. Strathares went for about 2 miles, his once round was 2:49. Counterpoint, Schumann up, did 14m. in 3:25. Foxhound was up the road. Blackthorn and Whitethorn went for quarter early, the course being too slippery for galloping. Blackbird went for a quarter in blankets, going very fast. Snowbird did 1m. in 3:30. Rienzi and a gray 14m. in 3:35. Three ponies were backed against the field for the Maldens', Salma-nassar, Strathares and Blackbird. —*Mercury*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The French mail steamer *Israouadi* left San-gon for this port at 3 a.m. on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday the 21st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The American mail steamer *Gaelic* left San Francisco on the 28th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Union Line steamer *Antonio* left Singa-pore for this port on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 24th.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer, *Catterthun*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin, for this port, via Sandakan, on the 14th instant, and may be ex-pected to arrive here on or about the 20th.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & CO., London. —[ADVT.]

THE LAST OF THE "GRIFFINS."

The fourth and last contingent of the Subscription Griffins for the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1882, arrived from Shanghai by the steamship *Chinkiang* yesterday afternoon, and were allotted to their fortunate (2) owners, in the usual manner, at the Horse Repository at 5:30 p.m. In general appearance the ponies are equally as promising as any of the preceding lots, and we should not be at all surprised if a black and a bay, which fell to the lot of Mr. W. M. Morgan, turned out the pick of the whole mob. The black is a fine looking animal, with great length and good racing shapes, but is at present in most wretched condition; whilst the bay, although displaying much less liberty in his frame, is far more strongly put together, and possesses a rare set of propellers to send him up the steep incline to the Black Rock. If Mr. Morgan's ponies do not belie their appearances when put into training, and are brought to the post fit and well, the veteran "sport" is likely enough to have the satisfaction of leading more than one winner back to scale. This, of course, is a mere opinion, formed from a cursory examination, and must be taken for what it is worth, and no more. The grey with black points drawn by Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, although a sturdy and not bad looking animal, appears in the rough to have loaded shoulders, and to be of that slab-sided order of racer which seldom win races. Lieut. Porter's spoilt representative is almost certain to gallop. This pony, although rather on the small side, will clip out into a compact nag that is likely enough to give a good account of himself on the racecourse. The dark grey which fell to Mr. Noble's lot is a very cleverly shaped pony indeed; but if there is anything in popular opinion, his colour is dead against him. However, without losing sight of the evident lack of power, the conformation of this iron grey strongly inclines us to the belief that he will be found able to go a reasonable pace, although he does not in his present condition impress one with the idea of his turning out a good weight carrier.

Taking the whole of the griffins, we consider that they will be found a fairly good looking mob; and possibly two or three ponies with racing pretensions may hereafter be discovered amongst them. So far as can be seen at present, there is nothing out of the ordinary run of subscription griffins in the crowd, and it is much better so, as the competitions are likely to be keener, and the sport more exciting, than would be the case if one or two happened to tower conspicuously above their fellows. As to the probability of a Derby pony being amongst them, as was currently reported in Shanghai was likely enough to be the case, we can only express our belief—a very strong one, we may add—that not one of the mob could get a place in the Derby with just his back. Ponies capable of winning the Hongkong Derby are not so easily picked up in these days of keen competition and ridiculously high prices as to warrant the hope of our finding "a gem of purest ray serene" carefully hidden away under the guise of a subscription griffin. No doubt, there are several ponies in the mob quite good looking enough to superficial observers to win the Derby; but defects will quickly be discovered when galloping commences, which will effectually dispel the high flown ideas about there being anything superior in the class of the griffins. We repeat that they are a level lot, and we shall expect them in their own class to provide excellent sport; and to provide sport is the aim of the subscription griffin movement. We shall give a detailed description of the whole of the ponies after training operations have been fairly commenced.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Advices from Panama to the 7th instant have the following: A Chilean correspondent writes to the *Star and Herald*: When the inhabitants of Tarma learned that the Chilean forces were to leave a large majority of the Peruvian families asked to be allowed to accompany them, in order to escape the depredations of their lawless countrymen. Only some foreign families, believing the guerrillas would respect them, decided to remain. Fully 500 women followed the army. Just five hours after the troops left, immense hordes of guerrillas poured in. There were 600 armed with rifles and equipped like regulars, who entered, formed in column, followed by about 300 guerrillas armed with sticks, clubs, lances and similar weapons, who entered pell-mell, shouting vociferously. On it being known that all well-to-do and decent families had left the town, the fury of the Indians knew no bounds. Residences were stripped, and those of many foreigners shared the same fate. Many assassinations followed, and among the victims were eighteen foreigners. In the midst of the orgies Tarma was reduced to ruins, with the object of burning the properties of foreigners and Chileans. The cities of Janca and Huancayo shared the fate of Tarma. The names of some foreigners assassinated are given. An Italian named Moto and two Germans named String and Salko are among the slain.

Four soldiers and six fugitives, Peruvians, were frozen to death in the Cordilleras.

At Concepcion the Chilean garrison made a bold defence against hordes of Indians. When the ammunition of the Chileans was exhausted, the assailants secured some paraffine and fired the barracks, burning some wounded soldiers.

Captain Pinto and a few survivors of the garrison made a sally, cut down the enemy, and cleared the front and sides of the barracks, while the men inside extinguished the flames and removed the wounded to a place of safety. In another sally Captain Pinto was shot dead. The Indians again fired the building, and salvoes were organized by sub-Lieutenants Mount, Cruz and Pelez. In one of the earliest of these, the first-mentioned officer was mortally wounded. Subsequently sub-Lieutenant Pelez fell wounded. In another sally a young officer was immediately wounded on by a horde of Indians who lanced him to death. At this hour five friars from the neighbouring Convent of Ojope appeared on the scene, and crucifix in hand, commenced to incite the Indians to renew the attack on the building. At ten o'clock, of seventy-seven Chileans composing the garrison, only four, and two of them wounded, remained to offer resistance. The others were either dead or dying. The building was now ablaze in every direction. Four women, wives of soldiers, were eye-witnesses of the death of their husbands. One of them was accompanied by her son of five years, another by an infant who had come into the world at the commencement of the attack. After the removal of the wounded from the burning buildings they went out in the square, hoping their lives would be spared. They had barely stepped outside the building when they were set on by a crowd of yelling, drunken savages and horribly butchered. The five-year-old boy had his throat cut from ear to ear, and was barbarously mutilated, and the body of the newborn child was found, pierced by six lance wounds. Sub-Lieutenant Cruz and the surviving soldiers were also surrounded, and they fell one after another, but not until they had sold their lives dearly. When other Chilean troops arrived a few days afterwards, they found in the square and adjacent streets 201 of the enemy dead. Of wounded there were doubtless that number and more, carried off into the hills. The Chilean dead were collected and buried. The city was burned, and everybody implicated in the massacre who could be found was summarily executed.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

THE Steamship

"PING-ON,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1882. [705]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1882. [706]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY

RESIDENCE,

IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,

WITH

GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to

E. B.,

Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer

"INGEBORG,"

439 Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L. I. I. in Veritas, and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [656]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD

TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS,

PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS.

A Reasonable Price, will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.,

Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUNN & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, and March, 1882. [133]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE

CIGARS of all Brands, Importers, Caballeros, Vergueros, Regalios, Londres, Nuevo Hispano, of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOES of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery

of late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S.

SODA WATER FACTORY

is now prepared to execute the largest orders

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

## Commercial.

### THIS DAY.

**Noon.**  
The principal feature in connection with share business since our last report has been a run on Banks. Cash sales at 142 per cent. premium have been booked, and a strong demand apparently exists for a further supply of shares at that rate. Holders, however, prefer to wait for the course of events, doubtless expecting a still further rise; and if certain time transactions, to which we shall presently refer, may be taken as a safe indication of how the wind is likely to blow, they are quite justified in holding off until the tide is at the flood. At 147 for the end of December, and 150 for the end of February a good deal of speculation in Banks has taken place, and there is every probability of further business being done on the same terms. Both Hongkong and China Fires are in good demand at 165 and 340 respectively. Docks display symptoms of further weakness, sellers offering to close at 51 per cent. premium. Nothing further has been done in the stock of the China Sugar Refining Company, but there are sellers at 197, and we think a few buyers if shares could be procured at a point less. Lucon have again been made the medium of cash investments at 111, a slight increase on the previous quotation; but there are plenty sellers at the figure. Lots of inquiries after the Ice Company's scrip by would-be buyers at 152, have failed to lead to any transfers. Steam-boats remain in decidedly good odour at 31 per share premium.

4 o'clock p.m.

The only change we have to report is in Banks which are very firm with buyers at 43.

### SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—143 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$245 per share.

On Tai-Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,065 per share, buyers.

China Firc Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—7 per cent. dis., buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$197 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$111 per share, sellers and buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$152 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex-int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/91

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/91

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/91

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/73

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/84

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. ..... 224

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. ..... 224

ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 721

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 738

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

PING-ON, British steamer, 574, McCaslin, 20th October, —Pakhoi 17th October, Hoitow 19th, and Macao 20th, General—Russell & Co.

DALE, British steamer, 644, E. Allison, 20th October, —Bangkok 17th October, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TANAS, French steamer, 1,750, E. Durion, 20th October, Yokohama 14th October, General—Messageries Maritimes.

YORKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,427, W. W. Lyon, 21st October, —Amoy 19th October, Tea—Russell & Co.

NONA, German steamer, 660, U. Wolfel, 21st October, —Saigon 16th October, Rice—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

NAM-VIEN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 21st October, —Haiphong 18th October, and Hoitow 19th, General—Shing Loong.

FELICIA, German steamer, 864, A. Muller, 21st October, —Newchwang 13th October, Beans—Chien & Co.

DURHAM, British steamer, 1,637, G. Huddy, 20th October, —Sydney 14th September, Coal—Order.

EASTINGTON, British steamer, 1,137, J. G. Greig, 17th October, —Rangoon 3rd Oct., Beans—Captain.

EALING, British steamer, 1,344, Salmon, 20th October, —Nagasaki 15th October, Coals—Siemssen & Co.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, Talbot, 16th October, —Manila 12th October, General—Russell & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Stopani, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FELING, British steamer, 752, W. H. Allison, 15th October, —Bangkok 7th October, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

HANKOW, British steamer, 2,235, C. L. Perks, 15th October, —Shanghai 11th Oct., Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, April 14th, Kwok Acheong & Sons.

KWANTUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, 20th October, —Foochow 17th Oct., Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

MEATH, British steamer, 1,337, Johnson, 20th October, —Saigon 16th October, General—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, 20th October, —Canton 19th October, General—Siemssen & Co.

PETER DER GROSSE, Russian str., 548, Schrock, 14th October, —Cronstadt 8th July, General—Melchers & Co.

PHENIX, German steamer, 789, Behrens, 16th October, —Saigon 11th October, General—Tung Kee.

RAJANATTIUNHAR, British steamer, 793, W. T. Hunter, 20th October, —Bangkok 12th Oct., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

SALTER, French steamer, 323, J. Biard, September 21st, —Haiphong 13th September, Rice and General—Shing Loong.

SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th, —China Traders' Insurance Co.

STAL, British str., 262, Parker, October 11th—Manila 11th October, General—Melchers & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 82c, J. Blackburn, 20th October, —Swatow 19th October, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 611, Boysen, Oct. 13th, —Canton 12th October, General—Wieler & Co.

YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, June 23rd, —Quangai 19th June, General—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

ZAMBESI, British steamer, 2,400, L. H. Moule, 20th October, —Bombay 30th September, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore 24th Oct., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

### REPORTS.

The British steamship *Yorkshire* reports left Amoy on the 19th instant. Had light N.E. wind and fine clear weather throughout.

The British steamship *Ping-on* reports left Pakhoi on the 17th instant, Hoitow on the 19th, and Macao on the 20th. Had fresh monsoon with generally fine weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamship *Date* reports left Bangkok on the 12th instant. From Bangkok to Pulo Obi had light variable winds and calms. From Pulo Obi to Paracels had fresh N.E. monsoon and strong S. westerly current and high N.E. swell; thence to port had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

### AMERICAN SHIPPING.

OCTOBER—ARRIVALS.

14, Albany, British steamer, from Hongkong.

14, Diamante, British steamer, from Manila.

14, Seewo, British steamer, from Swatow.

14, Keeling, British steamer, from Swatow.

15, Tientsin, British steamer, from Swatow.

15, Yang Po, Chinese gunboat, from Foochow.

17, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.

17, Catharina II, Russian str., from Hongkong.

17, Agnes Muir, British bark, 851, James Lowe, September 29th, —London 14th June, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALEX. MCNEIL, American ship, 1,122, Sproul, September 24th, —Shanghai 14th Sept., Ballast—Russell & Co.

ALVA, Portuguese str., 632, E. de Souza, May 20th, Singapore 24th April, General—Branda & Co.

ANNIE, German bark, 345, A. H. Wollen, 19th October, —Bangkok 29th September, General—Brenda, British str., 261, Parker, October 11th—Manila 11th October, General—Melchers & Co.

CHARITY, British ship, 432, Robert, October 12th, —Baker, Newchwang 30th Sept., Beans—Chin Chang.

CORNET, German ship, 695—C. Hainsen & Co.

DIDO, Mendelsohn, German bark, 923—Smith, Bell Hotspur, British bark, 523—Smith, Bell & Co.

JAMES STAFFORD, British bark, 1,116—Peale, Hubbard & Co.

LANCASHIRE, British ship, 1,159—Peele, Hubbell & Co.

MARITIME, French bark, 476—Smith, Bell & Co.

PAPILLON, French bark, 476—Smith, Bell & Co.

REINER, German str., 281—P. Bohm.

ROBERT, German str., 515—Nickels—Walsh, Hall & Co.

ROBERT, German str., 515—Bohm.

ROBERT, German str., 515—Walsh, Hall & Co.

ROBERT, German str., 515—Walsh, Hall & Co.